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# Model Based Risk Assessment: Foundations and Applications

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# Definition of Risk

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- Risk is usually associated with the uncertainty and undesirability of a potential situation or event

Risk = Uncertainty and Undesirability

- In order to have a risk situation, both elements must be present
- Metrics

Risk = Likelihood and Severity

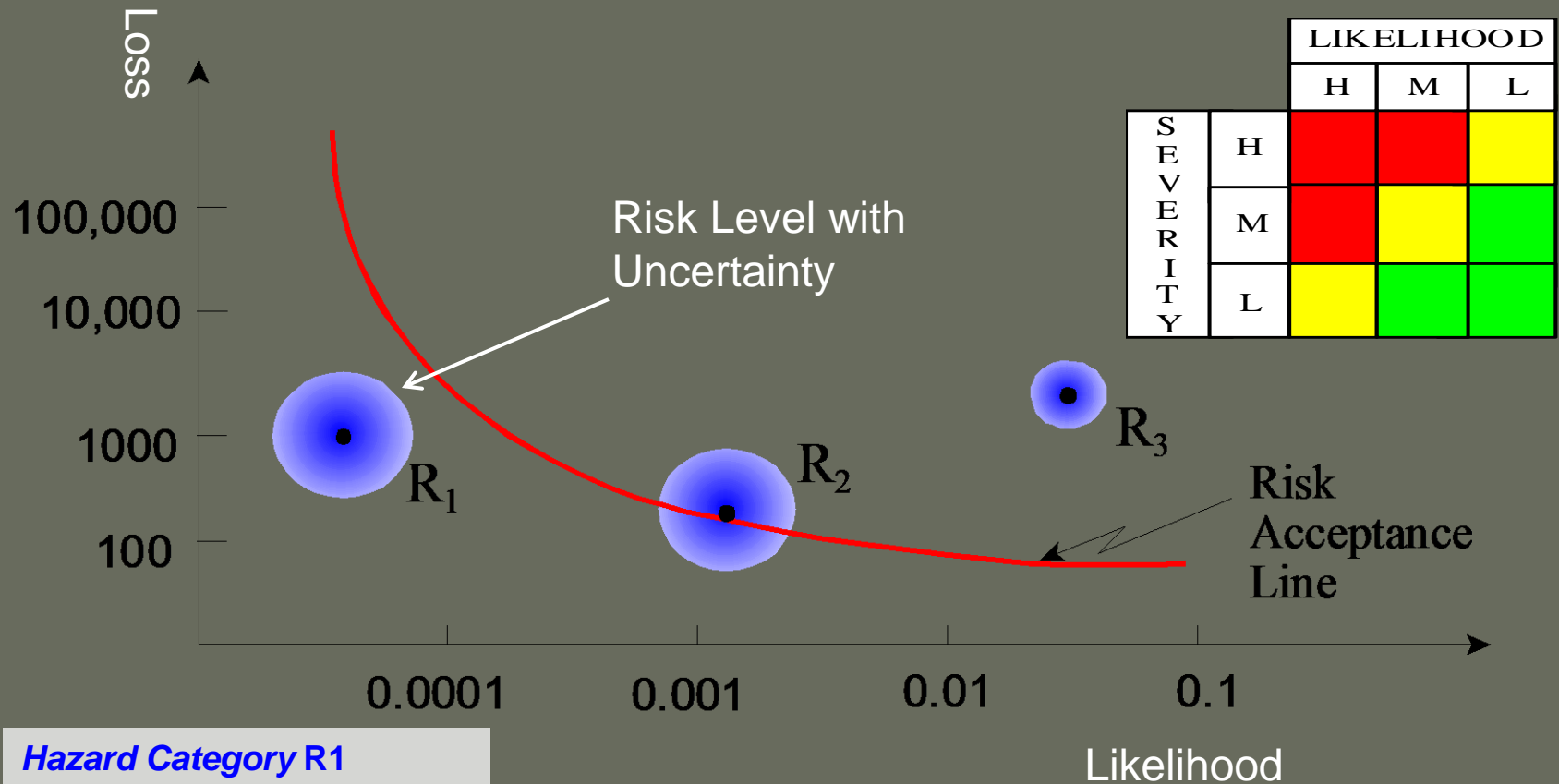
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# Three Questions of Risk Analysis

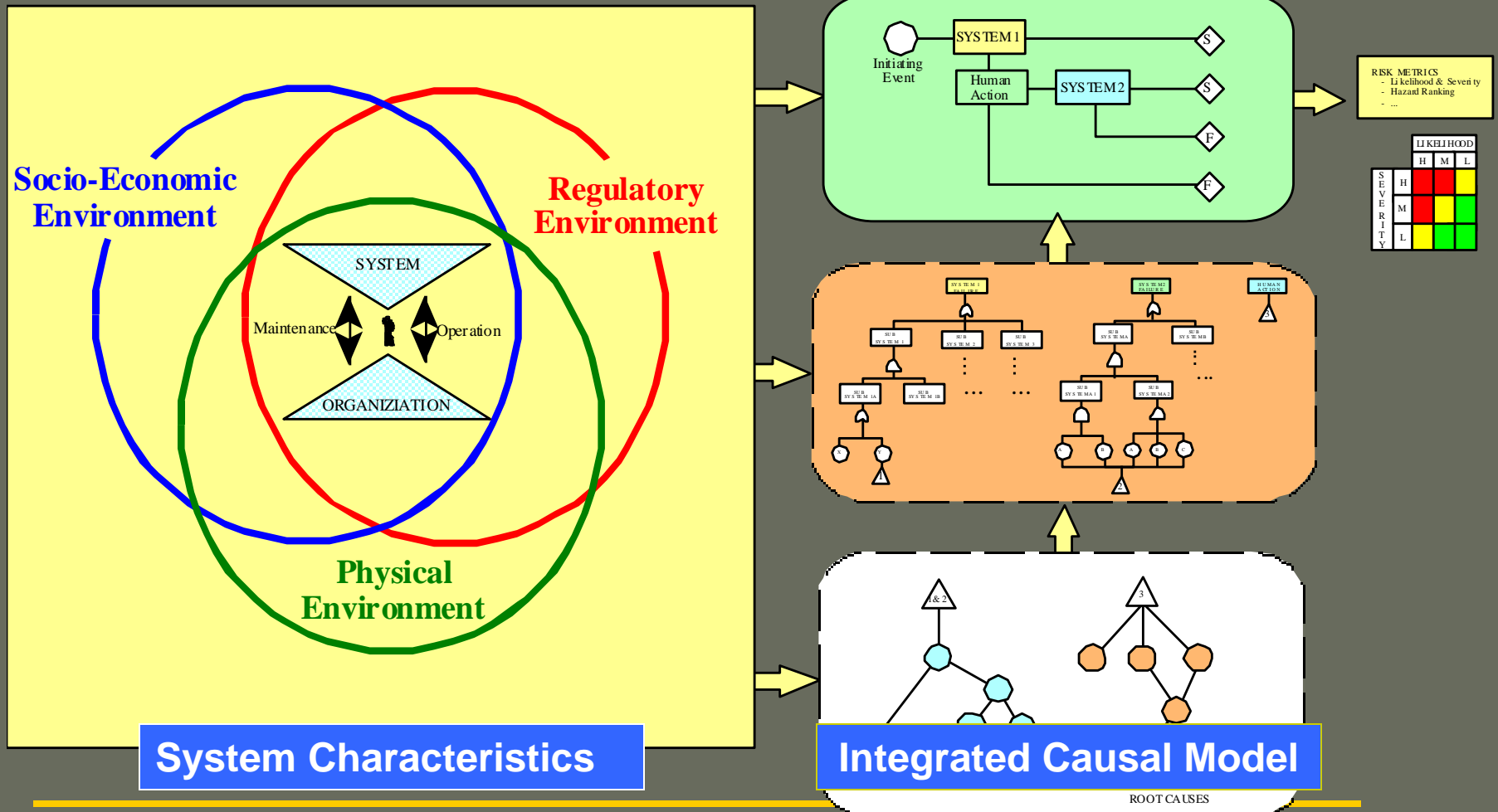
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- What can go wrong?
  - What are the consequences ?
  - How likely are they?
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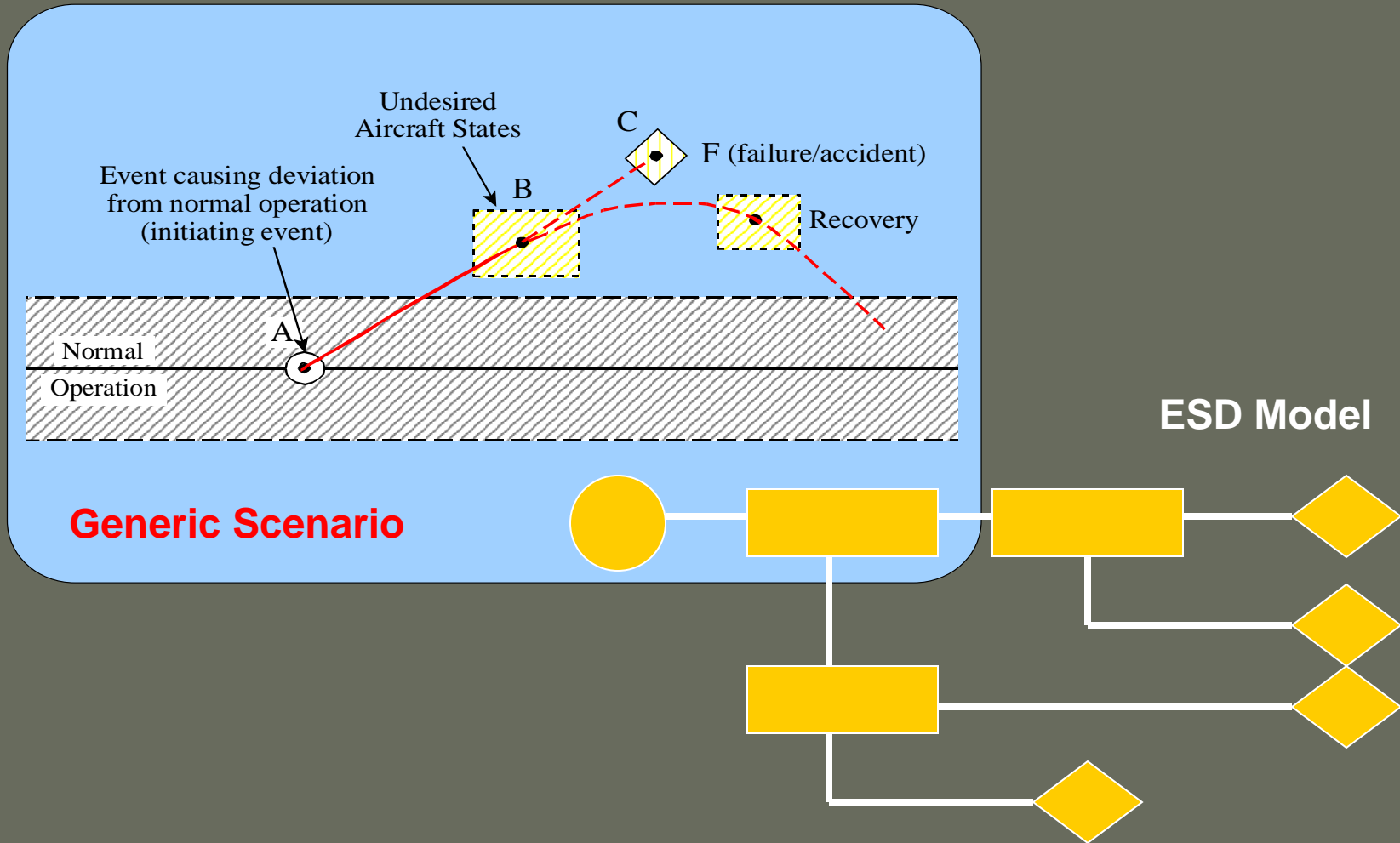
# Input to Decision Making



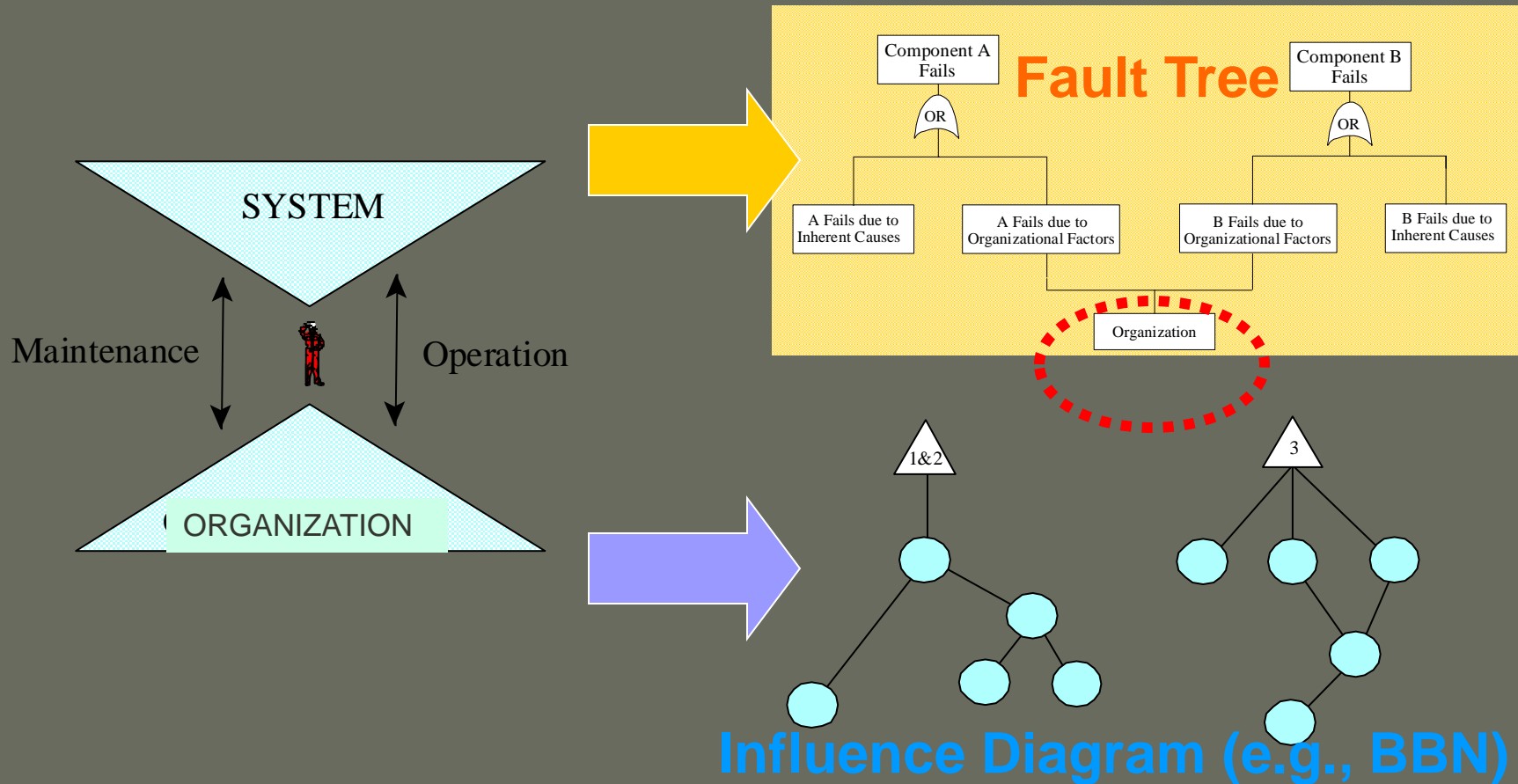
# Model-Based Approach



# Anatomy of Scenario-Driven Risk Analysis

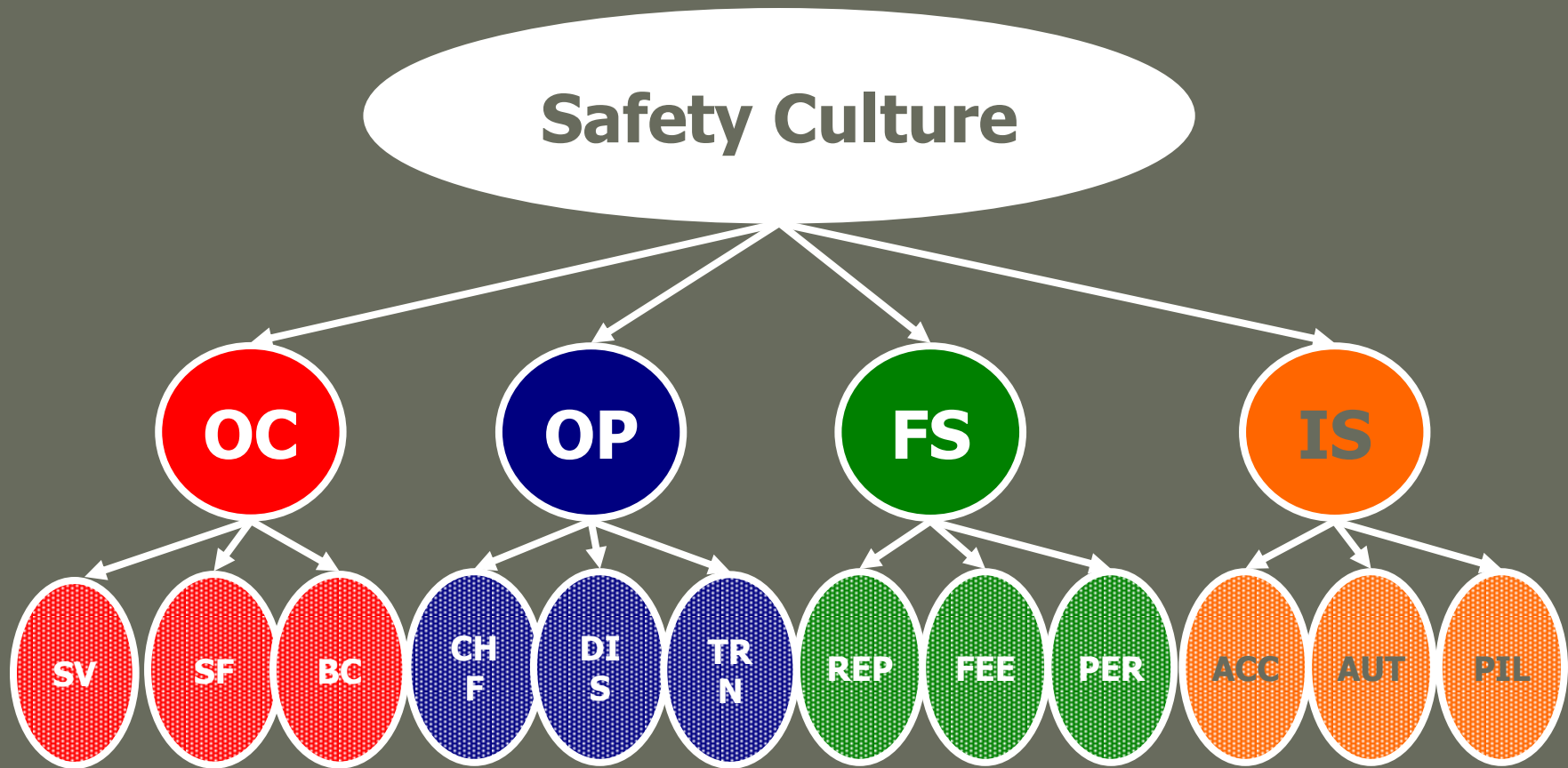


# Causal Details through Fault Trees and Influence Diagrams



# Incorporating Soft Causal Factors (e.g., Safety Culture Factors)

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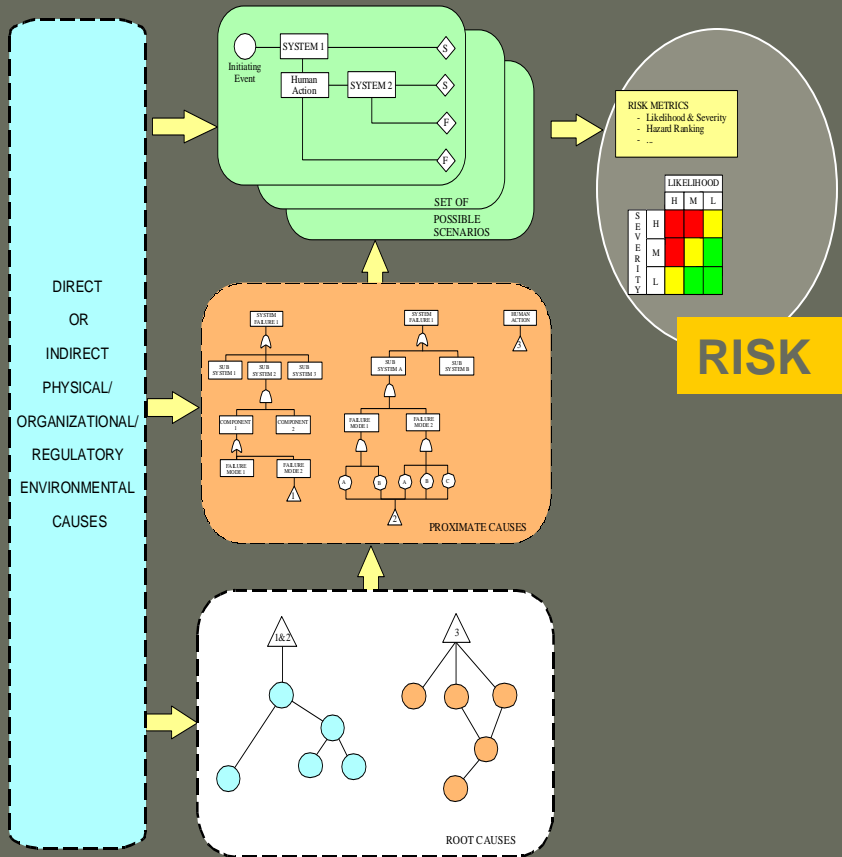
# Application Areas

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- Analysis of Hazards
    - Identification
    - Ranking
  - Accident/Incident Analysis
    - Identifying common root causes
  - Identification and Quantification of Safety Indicators
    - Calculation of conditional risk for various safety indicators
  - Analysis of Precursor Events ■
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# Risk Analysis

## Risk Model (Scenario Analysis)

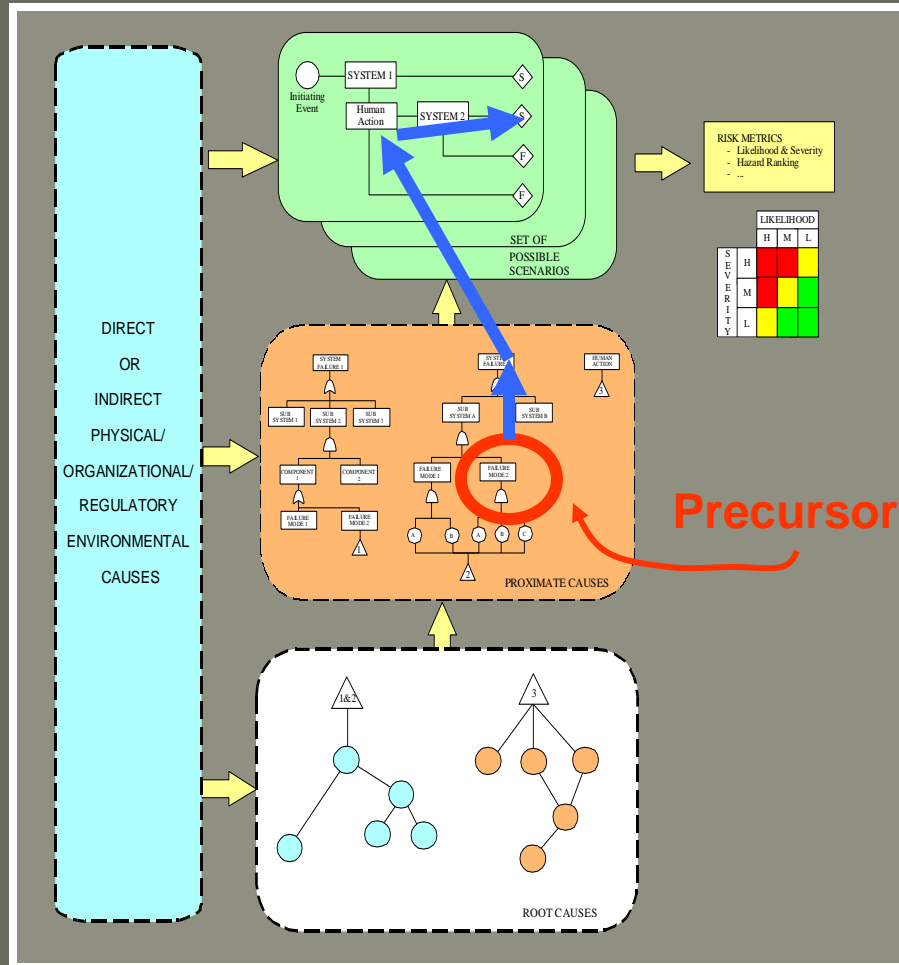


## Quantitative Ranking of Risks

ET Scenario	Min Cut Sets	Prob./Freq	Cutset Freq.	Total Frequency
Scenario 3	IE	1.00E-02		
	/A1	1.00E-05	1.00E-07	
Scenario 9	IE	1.00E-02		
	/A2	1.00E-01		
	PP	1.00E-04	1.00E-07	
	IE	1.00E-02		
	CN	1.00E-04		
	/A2	1.00E-01	1.00E-07	
	IE	1.00E-02		
	/A2	1.00E-01		
Scenario 6	P1	1.00E-03		
	P2	1.00E-03	1.00E-09	
	IE	1.00E-02		
	L	1.00E-01		
	/A2	1.00E-01	1.00E-04	
	IE	1.00E-02		
	/L	9.00E-01		
	V2	1.00E-03		
	/A2	1.00E-01	9.00E-07	
	IE	1.00E-02		
	V1	1.00E-03		
	/A2	1.00E-01		
	/L	9.00E-01	9.00E-07	
Sum				1.02E-04



# Precursor and Event Assessments



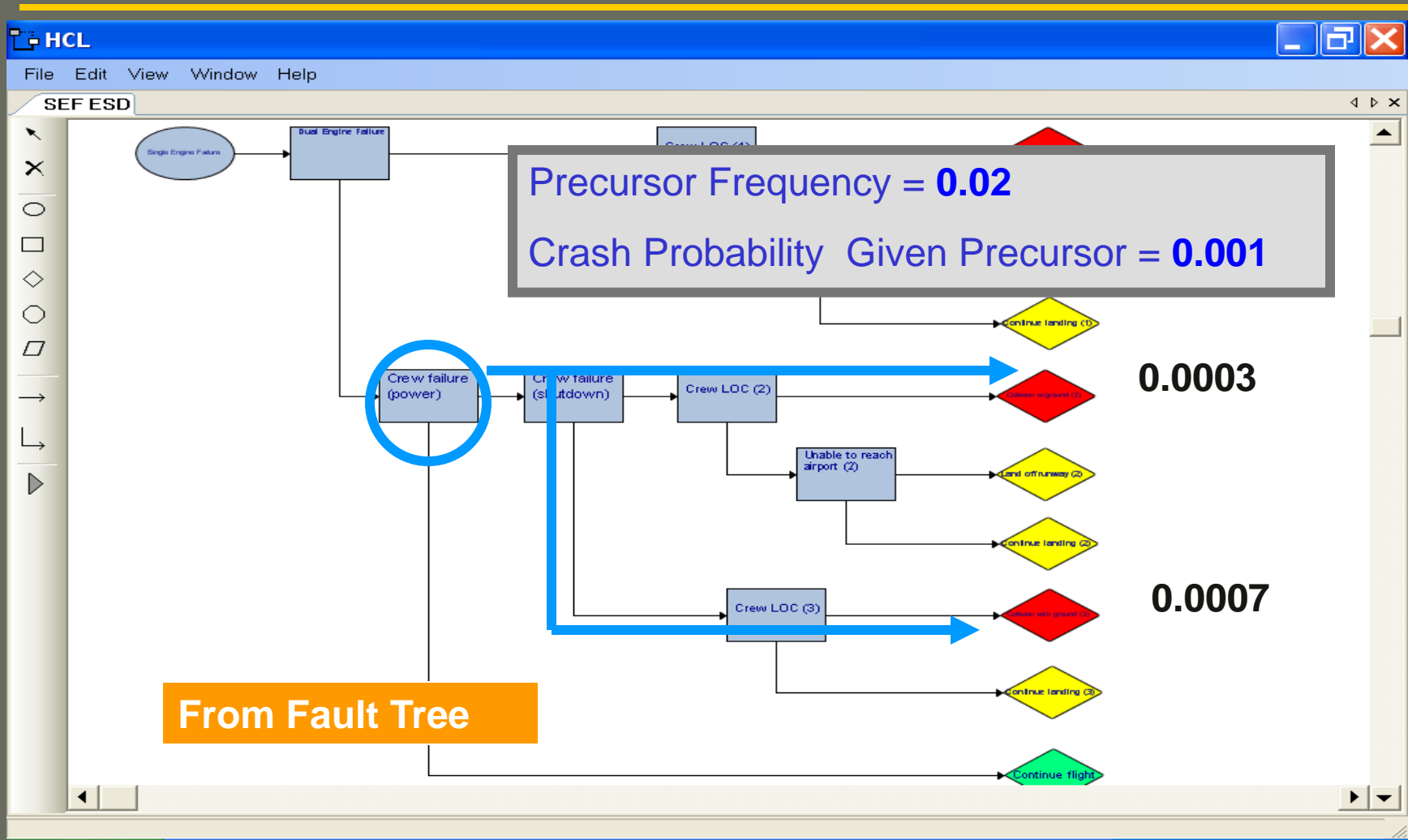
- The risk level is calculated as

$$R = \phi * P (\text{Accident} | \text{Precursor})$$

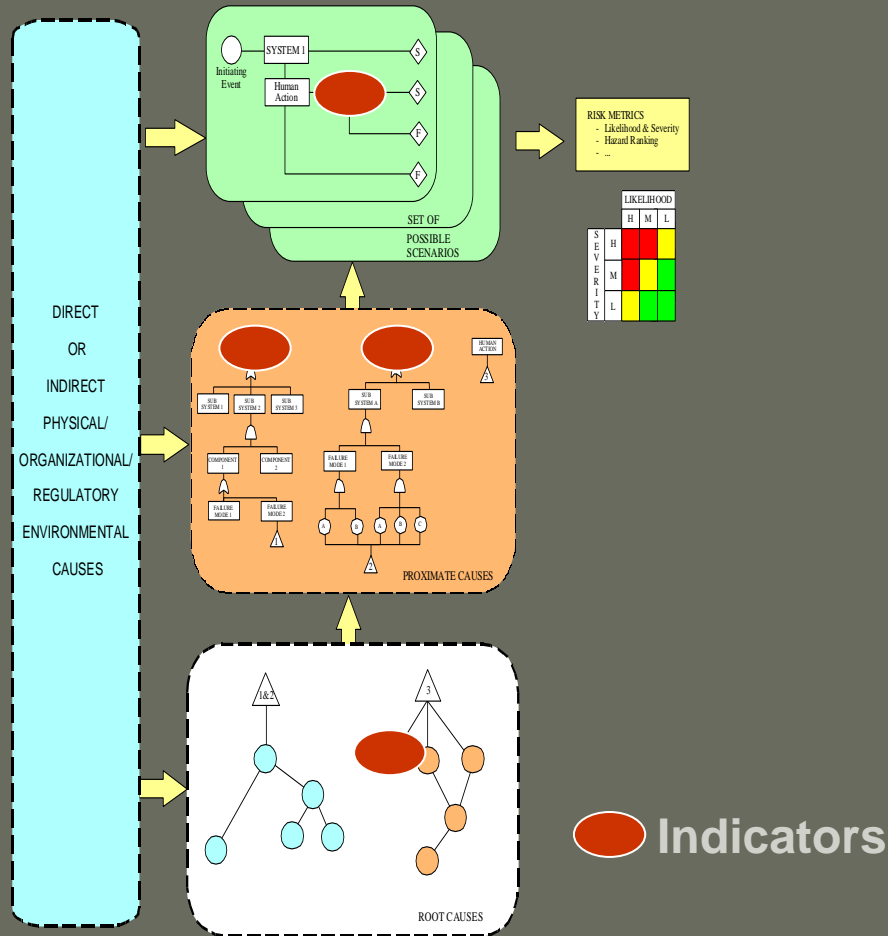
- $\phi$  is the frequency of the precursor event of a certain type
- If there are other precursors the total risk is calculated by summing over individual precursor risks

The screenshot shows the HCL (Human Computer Language) software interface. The main window displays a fault tree diagram. The top event is 'Single engine failure', which is circled in blue. A blue arrow points from this event to a 'Precursor Event' (labeled '0.02') circled in red. The diagram includes various components such as 'Fan', 'Exhaust', 'Fuel system', and 'Engine failure'. The interface also shows a 'Node Tree' on the left and a 'SEF FT' tab at the top.

# Precursor Event Assessment (2/2)



# Selecting and Justifying Safety Performance Indicators



	Indicator	Frequency	"Risk Weight"
1	SI-1	3	0.02
2	SI-2	0.1	0.7
3	SI-3	1	0.01
4	SI-4	0	0.5
	..		
	..		
N	SI-N	$\phi_N$	$P_N$

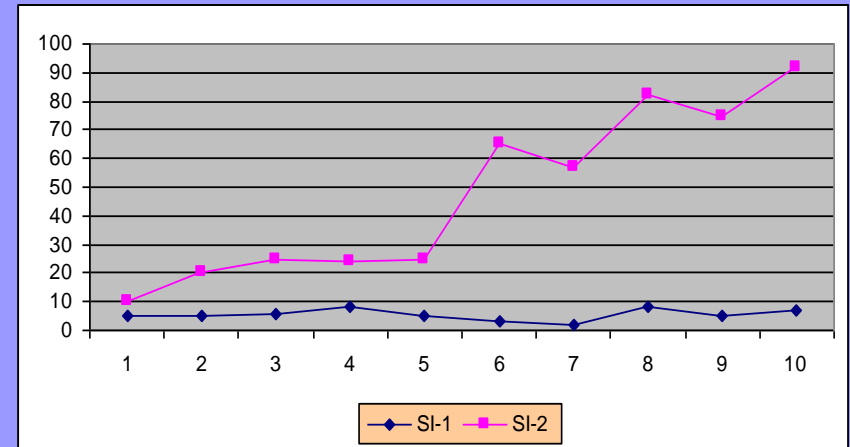
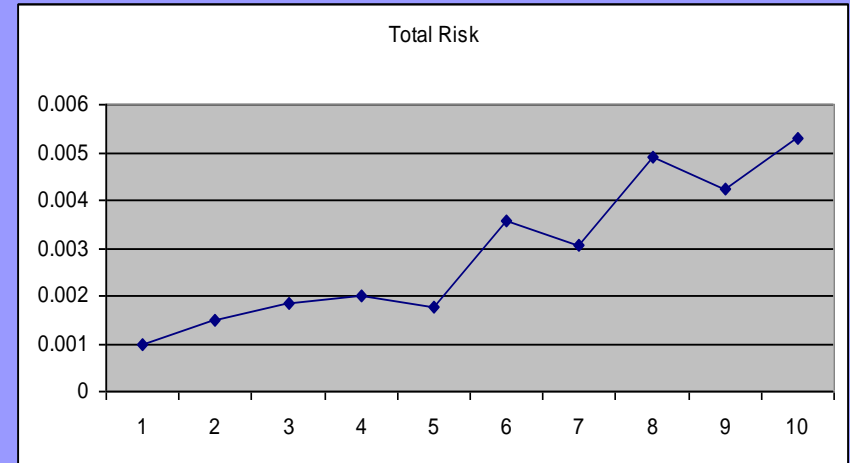
# Monitoring Safety Using Performance Indicators

	Indicator	Freq.	“Risk Weight”
1	Engine Failure	3	0.02
2	Hydraulic System Failure	0.1	0.70
3	Missed Approach	1	0.01
4	.....	0	0.5

Select Indicators to Plot

Select Airline

Total Risk





# Applications

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- **Nuclear**

- PRA, Risk Monitor, Outage Planning, Precursor Analysis, Even Assessment, Regulatory Oversight

- **Aviation**

- SASO, Risk Informed Inspection, Safety Indicators

- **Space**

- Mission Assurance, QRA, Precursor, Upgrades, Operational Decisions, Design Trade Studies (Shuttle, ISS, ESA,...)

- **Petro-Chemical**

- QRA, Safety Assessment, Precursor Analysis
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